# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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**By Edward J. Hale,**
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.



## The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

**CONFECTIONARIES,**

*Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines,*

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

## Wanted to Contract

FOR two or three hundred cords of Steam Boat WOOD, to be delivered at convenient Landings on the Cape Fear River. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON, *Agents*
*Henrietta S B Company.*

April 20, 1836. 85 4w

## Administrator's Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday the 12th day of May next, at the late Dwelling House of Colin Mc Pherson, dec'd his intestate, all the residue of the perishable property belonging to said Estate, consisting of sundry articles of FURNITURE, and UTENSILS, too tedious to enumerate.

And also at the same time, will hire out until the 6th day of Jan'y. next, Five Negro SLAVES, viz two Fellows, two Women, and a child

Terms more particularly made known on the day of sale.

MALCOM BUIE, *Administrator.*

*April 20*, 1836 85 3pd.

## $15 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C my boy JACK, or ten dollars, if lodged in any Jail so that I get him He absconded on the 11th inst, is a dark Mulatto, about 21 years of age, common size, and has a scar a little above one corner of his mouth; had on when he left me a Homespun roundabout, and purple cotton Pantaloons He may attempt to pass as a free negro.

STEPHEN COLE.

*April* 13, 1836. 85 4w

## MADEIRA WINE.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST is in the hands of the undersigned, for choice Madeira Wine The orders to be executed by Messrs. J Howard, March & Co., of Madeira, deliverable, including all expenses, to the subscribers—or, at the nearest Port of Entry where they may reside.

Those who may wish to supply themselves with fine old London Particular, have now the opportunity to give the order, and say what quantity in pipes, half pipes or quarter casks Pipes contain about 110 gallons, half pipes 55, quarter casks 27 gallons The casks will come out neatly marked with the initials of the respective parties.

R W BROWN & SON

*Wilmington, N. C., April* 12, 1836. 85 4t.

## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

### Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving by the Clarendon, a large supply of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete Also, PAINTS, OILS DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State for cash or approved security. —*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

## *Comprehensive Commentary.*

THE first volume of this interesting work may be obtained by applying to John McArn, in Fayetteville Editors whose publications are circulated in this State, will confer a favor by inserting this notice in their papers.

ARCH'D BUIE, *Agent.*

April 6, 1836 84 3w

## Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

*April* 13 JOHN MUNN

## $20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1836. 75tf

## TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Malcom McPhail, of this county. He is about 60 years of age, lame, and walks with two sticks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

*Fayetteville, March 14th*, 1836. 80 tf

## PRIVATE SALE.

### *By Thos. Sandford & Co.*

JUST received by Steamer Clarendon on consignment,

20 barrels New York Mess BEEF,
30 do do Prime do,
25 bags Java COFFEE, (for family use.)

February 24, 1836.

## Convention of N. Carolina

THE Twentieth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in Christ's Church, Newbern, on the 4th day of May next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*

The Wilmington Advertiser, Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and the Carolina Watchman, will confer a favor by giving this notice an insertion in their papers.

## *NEW GOODS.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6 4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,

Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c, Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

## NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—

Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5 4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4 4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,

With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf

## Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory a Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836 83 6w

## DAILY LINE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.

IT is with much gratification that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road Company find themselves enabled to assure to Northern and Southern Travellers, that there will be neither disappointment or detention on any part of the above route.

Twenty miles of their road is in full and successful operation, and the proprietors of the Steam Boat and Stage Line, on the balance of the distance, are by contract, bound to be adequately provided for all the travel which may offer, and to accommodate the same with extra Stages when required, thus enabling the Company to pledge itself that no traveller shall apply unsuccessfully for a seat.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, completed and put in operation during the last year—THE STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC, and the RAIL ROAD FROM PETERSBURG TO THE ROANOKE, have relieved this route of a large portion of its former length of Stage Travelling, and it is now believed to offer inducements to travellers, superior to those found in any other route between NEW ORLEANS AND NEW YORK. Soon after the opening of the Steamboat Navigation between the Northern Cities, a line is expected to be established, by which the journey from New York to Richmond, may be made in 33 hours, and to Blakely, N. C. in 41 hours, of which due notice will be given.

The Cars run in each direction, after the arrival of respective mails.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21, 1836.

March 28. 86 9t.

## New Books.

POWER'S Impressions of America; Willis's Pencillings by the Way; Rosamond, by Maria Edgeworth; The Countess and other Tales, by Marryatt and others, Life of Rienzi; Gilbert Gurney; Herbert Wendell; Suddards's British Pulpit; Smith's Thucidydes; Coombe on the Constitution of Man; Life of Calvin; Comstock's Geology; Epitome of Phrenology; Wood and Bache's U. S. Dispensatory; Paper, Quills, Paints, School Books, &c. &c., received by E. J HALE.

## Molasses.

47 Hhds New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

*March* 23, 1836.

## JACKSON HOTEL, LIBERTY POINT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WM CADE.

*March* 28, 1836. 82 tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

**DRY GOODS,**
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,**
**Crockery Ware, a good assortment,**
**HATS AND SHOES,**
**Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,**
**Cotton and Wool Cards,**
**Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.**

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835 56tf

## NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
**DRY GOODS,**
**Hardware and Fine Cutlery,**
**HATS & SHOES, fine & common.**
**CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.**
**—ALSO—**

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M & Malaga } **WINES,**

Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } **TEAS,**
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

*April 28th*, 1835. 34tf.

## A Splendid Assortment Of Seasonable GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in addition to his usual Stock, has lately purchased the Stock of Goods of a House declining business, and almost daily receiving Goods from New York, selected lately by a judicious person, from the last arrivals there; altogether making at least as extensive an assortment as can be offered by any House in this place. He therefore solicits a call from all persons who visit this place for the purpose of buying Goods. Any orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and selections shall be carefully made, and as much time given as customary in this place.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1836 §84 6w§

## Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled, which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

*Whiteville, (N C.) March* 22, 1836. 83

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J HALE.

*Fayetteville, April* 4.

## Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified at March Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, as Ex'rs. & Ex'x of the last Will and Testament of Enoch Jarrott, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery

F. D BREECE, *Executor*
MARY JARROTT, *Executrix.*

April 13 1836 84 6pd

## Iron and Molasses.

*In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.*

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.


EXTRACTS FROM THE

## SPEECH OF MR. BELL, OF TENNESSEE,

*On the Naval appropriation Bill.*

Mr. Chairman, I regard the time as particularly propitious to a general review of the conduct and principles of men in power, especially in reference to the public defences. The French question is at an end, and we can now inquire into the conduct of the public officers who are responsible for them, and hold them up naked to the world, without the risk of exposing our weakness to a public enemy. A time of peace, too, it is said, is the time to prepare for war. This is the great maxim upon which the new policy of the Administration is expected to be supported. A true and wise maxim it is, but one which is only half understood by those in whose mouths we most frequently find it. Many suppose that the only preparation for war consists in increasing our military and naval establishments. The great minister of the fourth Henry of France, who was surnamed the Great, understood the full import of this maxim The best, the truest, and most effective preparation for war is to take care that all the important departments of the civil administration are in a sound and healthful condition, especially those connected with the fiscal resources of the country, and those which are the keys to public confidence If they be disordered and deranged when entering upon a war, there can be no hope of a successful and economical management of the public credit and resources, or, in other words, of the sinews of war. There can be no reform in time of war. Public confidence is as essential to the support of a war as money itself. In truth, it is confidence which supplies money. If you mean, then, really to enter upon a system of defence and effective preparation for war, begin at the right point: correct the abuses in your civil administration—regulate and discipline your household troops. When you have done this, and not before, may you feel secure of the faithful and skilful application of the public treasure to the public defence; and, when war shall actually come, success and victory cannot fail to crown your arms.

But there is a stronger justification than any I have yet mentioned, of the course of discussion and scrutiny which I propose. It is, that no time is to be lost in calling the attention of the Public to, and exposing some late practices of, the party in power—practices which are of the most mischievous and alarming tendency. We have too long slept upon this subject Every moment of silent acquiescence here tends to give currency and support to these dangerous innovations, in the minds of the People. If there were but one voice to be lifted up in this House against the late conduct of the party, it ought to be instantly and boldly uttered Besides the direct interference of public officers of the highest grade in the election of members to both Houses of Congress, is not the Executive Chief Magistrate engaged in the canvass, the open advocate and champion of the election of the Vice President to the Presidency? Have we not, in fact, a Government candidate for the Presidency, supported by the whole power and influence of the Executive? Are not the whole train of public officers, with all their dependents, in the field, in full cry, barking away, and hunting down every man who dares to interpose his influence against the consummation of their plans? I here in my place declare there is such a candidate, who, should he be elected, may be said to have succeeded to the Presidency as truly and manifestly through the power and influence of the Government, as though he had been appointed to the succession, and actually installed in office by his predecessor. I do not say that every individual in office is giving himself up to this service; I know there are many honorable exceptions; but as a class, a corps, what I have said of the public officers I re-affirm. Sir, how long is this state of things to continue before any solemn opinion shall be expressed by this House in regard to it? This interference of the Government in the election of a successor has been open and notorious for the last nine or twelve months. A session of Congress in the mean time has intervened; more than three months have elapsed since its commencement, and yet no resolution has been offered—no notice of any kind taken of so extraordinary a state of things. We have too, a House of Representatives, in which there are said to be one hundred and forty members, who profess to be republicans! the disciples and followers of Jefferson! and not one of them has lifted up his voice here to denounce a practice so dangerous, and destructive of the constitutional guaranties of our liberty! How are we to account for this silence? Is it agreed by the party that there is no method of perpetuating their power but by a regular line of succession? Is this silence the result of a deliberate judgment, in favor of the practice of employing the patronage and influence of the Executive in behalf of the regularly nominated candidate? Sir, I hope, for the safety of the country, that it is not But I have lately witnessed the rapid progress of error on this subject, not only in the minds of individuals, but of a whole community, and it is melancholy to reflect how sudden and precipitate may be the overthrow of all those principles and maxims which have heretofore been regarded as fundamental and essential to the very existence of our institutions and the public liberty. When the first evidence was given to the Public of a direct interference of the Executive in the election of his successor, scarcely an individual of the party could be heard to defend it. But in a few months every supporter of the Vice President in that community was ready to attest his sanction of the practice as just and expedient, under his hand and seal, if necessary. It is time to oppose ourselves to this error, if we would save the Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken with great freedom of the course of the party in power, and I have not spared my censure when I thought it was deserved. I intend to continue to exercise this privilege in the course of the remarks I yet propose to submit. But it is due to myself, standing in the delicate and difficult relation I now do towards that party, that I should distinctly declare the nature of that relation. I have, up to a late period, given a general support to the present Administration of the Government. I still consider myself a supporter of the Administration upon every leading and important question which has arisen, to the same extent to which I formerly gave them my support, except those which originated in, or have been changed and modified by, the illegitimate desire and purpose of the Executive to secure the election of a particular and favorite successor. As to all the principles and practices which have proceeded from this source, I am, I have been, and I am firmly resolved still to be, opposed. If any member of this House can claim the indulgence of the committee in commenting freely upon the present state of public affairs, and especially upon the practices and objects of those in power, when it is remembered by whom and in what manner I have been assailed, I think I may do so. It is not only due to myself, but it is due to the few friends with whom I act in this House. I owe it to many of those of the Jackson party who have united their interest and influence with the party which is attempting to bring in the Vice President, and whom I hope I may still claim as my personal friends, to vindicate the principles which have impelled me to my late course. It has been said that I have abandoned the party to which I once belonged. I deny that the party now in power is, properly speaking, and if principle be the test of party, the same with which I once acted. But, sir, if this be the party of which I was once a member, I am free to admit, and I am ready to demonstrate to them and the world, that either I or they have proved recreant and faithless to every cardinal principle and political virtue which they once professed and avowed as the rules of their conduct. I proceed now to the proofs; and I shall, when I have arrayed them, most cheerfully submit to the decision of the Public upon the question whether I or the party are the culprits.

The original supporters of General Jackson advocated his election against Mr. Crawford, the candidate nominated according to party usage, upon the ground that the practice of caucus nominations of a President of the United States was a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, as it tended to defeat the contingent right of the small States to have an equal vote in the election of that high officer, as often as the election might devolve upon the House of Representatives. They also objected to such nominations, because they were effected by intrigue and corrupt influence; and upon the further ground, that they tended to defeat the free and independent voice of the People. All the objections to a nomination by a congressional caucus apply with still greater force to a nomination by a convention of pretended delegates from the People, such as we have lately seen at Baltimore. In the first canvass of General Jackson this was, in a very large section of the Union, decidedly the most popular and available argument against the candidate who had the advantage of a nomination by the republican party. But *now*, sir, no man is admitted to be a Jackson man, or a supporter of his Administration, who refuses to admit the practice of caucus nominations to be orthodox, and to subscribe to the obligation of acquiescence and absolute obedience. It is worthy of notice, that the very individual (Mr. Grundy) who, in the State which I have the honor to represent in part, was the most active and powerful opponent of the practice of caucus nominations in 1824, is now the leader of the party in that State which supports the candidate of the Baltimore convention!

In General Jackson's second canvass for the office which he now holds, commencing in 1825, the first, most exciting, and one of the most important positions or principles assumed by his friends, was, that the right of the People to elect the President should be rescued from the hands of political managers in and out of Congress, and vindicated and secured to them by new constitutional guarantees. The recent election of the gentleman from Massachusetts who sits before me (Mr. Adams) had given rise to this feeling and determination of the Jackson party. Hence the proposition to amend the Constitution, so as forever to prevent the recurrence of a similar event, was taken up and proclaimed as a capital object to be accomplished by the election of General Jackson. So serious and obligatory was this engagement of his original supporters regarded by General Jackson, that he felt himself bound, in common decency and candor, to bring the subject of an amendment of the Constitution to the notice of Congress at the beginning of every session of his Administration. But what has been the result? The party which now has the assurance to claim to be the only and exclusive supporters of that distinguished man have wilfully evaded the subject, as I will shew before I close my remarks. They appear to have come to an understanding among themselves to regard all that the President is in the habit of repeating at each session upon this subject as an empty form. It has never been made a party question since General Jackson's first election. The fear of an election by the House was too potent an argument in favor of caucus nominations to be dispensed with by a sagacious party. Another and most important principle assumed by the Jackson party in the canvass between 1825 and 1829, was, that it was essential to the purity of the Government, and to the independence of the elective franchise, that the practice of electing any of the great official incumbents to the Presidency should be broken down.—It was observed that, in the early period of the Government, it had come to be considered that the Vice President should, almost as a matter of course, and of right, succeed to the Presidency. The first Mr. Adams, who was Vice President during General Washington's administration, was the next President. Mr. Vice-President Jefferson ousted Mr. Adams; and, no doubt, but for the suicidal course of Mr. Vice President Burr, he would have succeeded Mr. Jefferson as President. But in Mr. Burr the regular succession of the Vice President to the Presidency was broken, and afterwards the Secretary of State acquired something like a prescriptive right to succeed to the Presidency. We must all remember the sentiment of a distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) expressed in justification of his vote, as a member of this House, in favor of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) upon this subject: he avowed the opinion that the election of the Secretary of State to the Presidency was a safe precedent. How obnoxious this doctrine soon became, and how much the author of it suffered in the estimation of the honest and stern yeomanry of the country who supported General Jackson, are well known. It was said, that if the precedent of electing any of the great officers of the Government to the Presidency should be followed for any great length of time, we might as well establish an hereditary succession at once. The argument was ably and powerfully enforced, that such a practice would necessarily lead to great abuses of the patronage and influence of the Executive; that a public officer of so high a grade being always near the Government, and constituting a part of it, would always be able, with a very small share of address, to conciliate the favor and support of the Executive. Have these arguments lost their force by the mere lapse of time? Do they not carry with them the same weight and conclusiveness now, that they did during the canvass which brought General Jackson into power? Yet, sir, do we not see in the support which is given by the Government to the Vice President, this important principle, these solid arguments, all set aside and trampled under foot by the party which still bears the name of Jackson?

It was also a favorite principle, and a most effective topic of electioneering declamation of the Jackson party, that the purity and independence of the public press should be guarded and protected by legal restrictions and provisions against the influence and control of the Executive. It was thought by the Jackson party in former years that $30,000, disbursed at the discretion of the Secretary of State, was sufficient to corrupt, in a dangerous degree, the entire public press. The discretion of the Secretary of State, it was seriously contended, ought to be limited by law so as to prevent the possible abuse of this fund by bestowing it upon political partisans. Who among us does not remember the famous resolution of a gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Saunders) upon this subject, and the equally famous debate that arose upon it? It was, I believe, a favorite scheme of my colleague, who is now presiding officer of this House, (Mr. Polk,) to take from the Secretary of State the power of designating the publishers of the laws, and to vest it in the House of Representatives; so important, at that day, was the purity of the public press regarded by the Jackson party! I well remember what a decided effect was produced upon the minds of the people of the State which I represent in part, and what indignation was excited by the single act of the Secretary of State under the late Administration, of taking the printing of the laws from the Nashville Republican, a paper friendly to the election of General Jackson, and giving it to the Whig, a paper published in the same place, and supposed to be in the interest of the Administration. Well, sir, in the vicissitude of human affairs, it so happened that the party in whose cause the Nashville Republican had suffered came to be uppermost, and it was restored to its former rights and benefits; but, as if it were intended to manifest the utmost possible contempt for the early principles of Jacksonism, and to give the most unequivocal guaranty to new allies, which the nature of the case admits, that all the principles avowed by the original Jackson party are henceforth and forever to be repudiated and forgotten, the present orthodox Secretary of State has recently ordered the printing of the laws to be again taken from the Nashville Republican, which is now supporting Judge White for the Presidency, and given to the Union, a paper printed in the same place, a paper purely partisan in its character, newly established, and of a very limited circulation, but in the interest of the Vice President. The Postmaster General has added his testimony to that of the Secretary of State, that the early principles identified with the name of Jackson are no longer to be the guide of the party in power. He has not only appointed a printer of a newspaper to be postmaster of a very thriving and considerable town in Tennessee, but the printer and the postmaster are actually suffered to meet in the same office. It is needless to say that this printer is, also, an avowed supporter of the Vice President. But, sir, to enumerate all the evidences which exist to show the deliberate purpose of the party to use the patronage of the Government in seducing the public press to their interests, would far exceed the limits of my remarks.

But the necessity of reform, a retrenchment of the expenditures of the Government, and the reduction and limitation of Executive patronage, were the perpetual themes of the Jackson party as originally constituted. The Augean stable, over which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) was said to preside, was to be cleansed; the number of executive officers was to be diminished; and the discretionary power of the President of removing or changing them was to be restrained by legal enactments. The principle of all these engagements of the party, and to which they were bound by the highest obligations of truth, honor, and patriotism, was regarded as vital. Corruption through Executive patronage, it was foreseen, would become so universal, as soon to sap and undermine the pure foundation of our free institutions, and convert them into the mere instrument of power and ambition. How these promises and expectations have been fulfilled by the party which now wears its mantle, may be inferred from these facts: first, the abuses then existing in several departments of the public service have actually multiplied under the present Administration instead of being reformed; second, the expenditures, especially in those branches of the public service most liable to suspicion and abuse, have been increased; third, public offices have been increased, and numerous officers have been appointed, some with discretionary and arbitrary allowances, and some with annual salaries, without necessity or warrant of law. The patronage of the Government, instead of being reduced, has, of late, been increased in a most extraordinary and alarming degree in a variety of ways The most obvious and alarming accession of Executive patronage, power, and influence which has taken place, has proceeded from the policy of the Administration in putting down the United States Bank. Whatever may have been the motive, however pure and honest the purpose, the effect of that policy has been most clearly to put the Treasury, the money power of the country, at the absolute disposal of the Executive.—Where is now your Treasury, and by what guards is it watched and secured? If the President should think proper to convert the entire revenue of the Government to any objects whatever of his own, whether public or private, is there any check or control existing in any department or officer of the Government, or any law, according to the construction which has been put upon existing enactments, over his will or command? Are not all the depositories of the public money selected, changed, and the terms of their connexion with the Treasury modified at the mere will and pleasure of the Executive? Can he not order the public money to be retained in the hands of the collectors and receivers, or paid over, just as he shall think proper to direct? Though it may be that we have no just ground to apprehend any misapplication of the public funds by the President, (and I, for one, certainly have no such fears,) yet, is it fit in a republic that any one man, no matter how exalted in the public estimation, should have it in his power to dispose of the public moneys at his discretion? Is it fit, I repeat, that such a state of things should continue even for a day? But, sir, a party which calls itself republican has suffered not only months, but years, to elapse, under its administration of public affairs, without providing a remedy for this evil.

But, although we may have no fears of the fidelity of the President, so far as regards the expenditures of the public moneys by him, yet the mischief of increased Executive patronage is actually abroad. The command of the depositories of the public money confers upon the Executive, in effect, the control of every bank in the Union, nearly five hundred in number. It is not only the deposite banks which are liable to become the instruments of his will and purposes, in the selection of their officers and in the general management of their affairs, but the control which he exercises over them clothes him with the power to embarrass and cripple the operations of every other bank in the United States, if he shall think proper to exercise it. Does any one doubt the ability of the Government, acting, through an unofficial and irresponsible agent, upon the various depositories of the public moneys, to bring sudden destruction upon the interests and affairs of any bank whatever, which may incur the displeasure of the party in power? If the late bank, chartered by Pennsylvania, shall be able to encounter the hostility of the Government, I undertake to say it will be the only one which can hope to sustain itself in such a conflict. The very consciousness that the power exists in the Executive of the

United States to inflict so great an injury upon the interests of any bank which shall cross the wishes of those in power, whether there shall be any intention to exercise it, or not, will cause every bank in the country to become more or less subservient to the purposes of the dominant party. But is there not just such an agent as I have described now in the employment of the Government? The Secretary of the Treasury could not be safely made the instrument of Executive influence and control over the moneyed institutions of the country; his acts and correspondence would be official, and might be called for and exposed; even his verbal instructions and intimations could not be disavowed by the Government, should they, by any accident, be brought to light; but not so of the acts of the agent generally resident in this city, and notoriously in the confidence of the Executive and the deposite banks.

Sir, when we consider that the surplus revenue, including the unexpended balance in the Treasury, will, during the present year, average not less than thirty-five, and probably forty millions; and when we bring to mind the immense influence which the gratuitous use of this enormous capital gives to the Executive, besides the ordinary patronage of the Government, it is time that the country should awake to a sense of the consequences. Can public freedom long resist the assaults of such tremendous influences, when brought to bear, as we have just reason to believe they are, directly upon the election of the highest officers of the Government? It is not British capital; it is not the money of the United States Bank, whether dealt out in loans or largesses upon particular individuals; it is the People's own money which is turned against them, to corrupt the purity and destroy the freedom of the elective franchise!

Have we not seen very lately, by the proceedings of this House, that the party feel themselves no longer bound to pay even a decent regard to the question of the propriety of reducing or limiting the Executive patronage? The bill lately sent us from the Senate embraced, substantially, the creed of the original Jackson party upon this subject; yet, sir, the idea of attempting to attach any great importance to that bill, or to the subject-matter of it, was openly derided by several leading members of the party; and no single member of it gave it the least countenance, except the gentleman from Virginia who sits before me, (Mr. Patton;) and even he qualified his approbation of the measure. Another honorable member from Virginia (Mr Dromgoole) gave that bill its quietus in this House. It sleeps the sleep of death in the tomb to which he has consigned it. But does not every member of this committee know that an honorable Senator from Tennessee, and who stands in a very important relation to the Public at this moment, has been denounced by the leaders of the party, and openly read out of the republican church by several of the leading journals of the party, for his course upon this bill? After these bold and undisguised evidences of the real contempt of the party for this whole subject, who is so credulous as to be hereafter deluded by their professions?

But again: is not the Senate, which was intended by the Constitution to be in itself a standing check and limitation upon the use and abuse of Executive patronage, to that extent, and as regards that purpose of its institution, actually *expunged*, and that, too, by Executive power and influence? I demand of gentlemen to answer me and say, if there exists, at this moment, practically, any controling power in the Senate over the will of the Executive? Is not the Constitution itself, for the time being, abrogated, subverted, overthrown? All men must now see and acknowledge that the duty of sending nominations of public officers to the Senate for advice and confirmation is reduced, in practice, to mere form. Have we not a Senate of the U. States, notoriously replenished and organized upon the principle of non resistance and passive obedience to the Executive will and authority? And how, sir, has this state of things been brought about? The State Legislatures, those sentinel towers, as they have heretofore been supposed to be, upon the ramparts of the Constitution and of the public liberty, have been boldly entered, and by Executive influence seduced and prostituted to purposes of federal power and domination. Sir, if the Executive Chief Magistrate had entered the Senate chamber, sword in hand, and, supported by a band of chosen mercenaries, had driven the obnoxious Senators from their seats and filled all the late vacancies by members of his own appointment, he would have inflicted a deep wound upon the Constitution, and one which I know he would never think of inflicting; but it would have been less dangerous, and more easily healed, than the one which has actually been inflicted. Yet, sir, all these things have been done under the influence and in the name of a party which calls itself republican, and claims to be considered the Jackson party!

It is well known that an unbounded respect for the rights of the States was professed by the original Jackson party, and every measure or practice of the Government which tended to consolidation was denounced as inexpedient, and even dangerous. To prove how little regard has been shown by those who now wear the garb of Jacksonism for the constitutional rights and independence of the States, it would only be necessary to call to mind the interference of the Federal Government with the election of Senators by the State Legislatures. But, sir, I may add, that the legislative proceedings of State Assemblies have been interfered with, and many of those bodies have already been reduced to the condition of mere dependent and co-ordinate portions of the great party machinery by which it is supposed this country may hereafter be governed—the supple and convenient instruments of the Federal Executive and party interests.

How the pledge of the Jackson party to reform those abuses, which, under the late Administration, were said to have brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, has been redeemed by the party which now controls the course of public affairs, we all know, and some of us feel. Instead of an isolated case of such conflict, which now and then was supposed to have taken place during the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) we now have the practice of such abuses reduced to a system, openly exercised, and openly justified by a large portion of the party!

I must not omit the course of the party in reference to a branch of a great system of national policy which was thought, in the South and South-West, to indicate the boundary between the two great contending parties then in the country, more clearly than any other: I allude to the subject of internal improvement by the General Government. It was supposed that this part of the policy of the late Administration was checked by the celebrated veto message of 1830, and hundreds of the honest planters of the South and Southwest entertain that opinion to this day. Yet, sir, the truth is, that the expenditures upon objects which, in every light of reason, may be fairly denominated internal improvements, have actally increased under the action of the party now in the majority in this House, and far exceed the expenditures of the late Administration upon similar objects. I beg leave, as this is a curious as well as an interesting inquiry, to state the amount appropriated to objects of this description each year of the present Administration, and the amount proposed to be voted by this Congress, which every one knows is orthodox. These appropriations have been usually made in two distinct bills, and under two separate classes. One class embraces the improvement of harbors and rivers, including breakwaters; the other, surveys, roads, and, in the language of the title prefixed to the acts, "certain works of internal improvement." Under both these heads there was appropriated, in the year 1830, the sum of $525,523 48; in 1831, the sum of $732,482 44; in 1832, the sum of $1,252,658; in 1833, the sum of $1,030,493; in 1834, the sum of $736,883; in 1835, the sum of $652,337. It is proposed by the committee of this House, organized upon party principles, to appropriate to the same classes of objects, at the present session of Congress, the sum of $1,966,328 82. The amount appropriated to the same classes of objects in 1828, the last year of the late Administration, was $250,808. Here, then, we propose to expend two millions during this year, or nearly so, for one of any former year. Sir, the party which sanctions all this is still called the Jackson party!

But, besides the open violation of these, and many other principles of the original Jackson party, what are we to think of the strange and before unheard-of principles avowed by leading members in the majority of this House, in the debate upon this bill. Appropriations, without limit as to object or amount, are openly vindicated. The infallibility of the Executive is proclaimed; because the People have trusted General Jackson, therefore we ought to trust him with the whole treasury. One gentleman (I allude to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Sutherland, who, I am sure, all will admit to be one of the most distinguished as he is certainly one of the most active and efficient members of the party,) declared that he had no scruples as to the amount of money to be appropriated; he was willing to trust General Jackson with the whole treasury. "That great man," he said, (to use his own language,) 'was known upon the hills and in the valleys;" the People had unlimited confidence in him, and we ought to have the same. These, sir, were, to my ears, doctrines both new and extraordinary, whatever confidence General Jackson may be entitled to. They are surely not the doctrines of a Republic, much less of a party which can justly claim the merit of exclusive devotion to republican principles. Yet these sentiments were distinctly avowed upon this floor by more than one gentleman, and no member of the party rose in his place to disavow and repudiate them. Even the ancient and famous Commonwealth of Virginia, which has long stood the boasted champion of the true republican faith, could furnish no son *on that side of the House*, who dared to disclaim sentiments so subversive of every principle heretofore held vital to our Constitution. I am far from doing all the individuals composing the majority in this House the injustice to suppose that they approve these, or, indeed, many other principles and practices of the party with which they find themselves connected. I know how difficult it is for individual members to separate themselves from the party with which they act, upon any question whatever which assumes a party complexion. I have often felt the difficulty of such a course myself. I believe sir, there are many individuals of the party of the majority of this House who do not accord with the present course of the party to which they belong upon many questions; who cannot long abide their present party connexions; and, sir, if I possessed the power of exorcism upon this occasion, I would bid them instantly come out from among the uncongenial elements and associates with which they are at present united.

But we cannot be surprised at the avowal of strange doctrines by the present majority, when we recollect that the single principle upon which the elections of the present day generally turn is unlimited devotion, not to any particular political creed, but to THE *party!* Accordingly, we often find members of this House, and leaders, too, who either have no knowledge of those principles which have heretofore divided the country, or are so entirely regardless of them, if they know what they are, as in the same speech—nay, in the same breath—to avow themselves both restrictionists and latitudinarians, States rights men and consolidationists, thorough democrats and ultra-federalists. And yet this is the nature of the association which claims to be the republican party in the U. States! I know of no instance of equal absurdity and arrogance in the assumption of names, except the one which recently occurred in Pennsylvania, in which a State bank took the name of the United States Bank!

Sir, there is no one principle or maxim, so far as I can call to mind, avowed and professed by the original supporters of General Jackson, and which entered largely into the grounds of his success, which has not been evaded, or disregarded; and many of the most vital and important of them have been openly, and, I regret to say, insultingly trampled under foot, in the face of the whole country, by the party now uppermost in influence, if not in power.

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*The Public Revenue.*—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate yesterday his answer to the call made by the resolution of Mr. Calhoun last week, for a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st of the present month, where deposited, and the amount of liabilities of the several banks of deposite, respectively, with their means of meeting the same; and also the receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending the 31st of last month.

We shall endeavor to insert the report at large as soon as it is printed. At present we are enabled, from a hasty examination of it, to give only the two principal facts disclosed by it—namely, the amount of the revenue for the last quarter, and the total amount of unappropriated money now in the Treasury.

The Secretary states that the receipts into the Treasury during the quarter ending the 31st day of the last month, were—

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|---|---|
| From Customs, - - - | $5,006,050 |
| From the Public Lands, - - | 5,439,650 |
| Miscellaneous, - - - | 280,000 |
| Total for the quarter, - - | $10,725,700 |

And that the amount of public money in the Treasury (that is, in the Deposite Banks,) on the 31st day of the last month, was $31,895,155.

Thus, it appears that the Revenue of the Government for the first quarter of the year was near *eleven millions* of dollars, and the amount of the public money now lying in the Pet Banks is *thirty-two millions* of dollars—and this enormous, this unheard-of surplus daily swelling by fresh payments into the Treasury.

The disposition of this immense sum presents a question of the deepest concern to the People, and of the deepest responsibility on those to whom the dispostion of it belongs; but the *custody* of so vast an amount of public treasure involves a question of still greater import.—*National Intelligencer.*

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A letter has just been received by a gentleman in this City from a member of Congress (high in favor with the Administration) containing the subjoined remarkable intelligence:

"Report says, that Santa Anna has sent a message to Gen. Jackson, that if the Government does not interfere and suppress the War in Texas and stop emigration to that country from the United States, he will create a *servile* War in the South forthwith.—*Raleigh Register.*

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*Rail Road Speed and Steam Power.*—In the February number of the London Mechanics' Magazine, it is stated that *Mr. Ranney*, "the very intelligent engineer of the *New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Company*," has actually contracted with *Mr. Stephenson* for a locomotive engine which will drag a load of 200 tons at the rate of 60 miles per hour! The road is to be built with a view to bear this unprecedented velocity & weight

## *Communications.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### RAIL ROAD TO THE WEST.

Mr. Editor: Stronger motives to immediate action on the subject of internal improvement, can scarcely be found in any community, than exist at present in our own. The hand of foreign enterprize is already at work in our State, and our neighbours are anticipating in prospect, the rich harvests which their energy and our criminal inertness, will enable them to reap from the fertile regions of Western North Carolina. It certainly needs but little foresight to discover, that their anticipations will assuredly be realized, unless we arouse from the lethargy into which we have fallen, on a subject of such vital importance to ourselves. Of the physical practicability of constructing such a work, no one at the present day entertains the slightest doubt, and a single glance at the Map of the State, is all that is necessary to reveal its importance. The Waters of the Yadkin, traversing an extensive and fertile district of country, are rendered useless for the purposes of navigation by an insurmountable obstruction. But if connected with the Cape Fear by a rail road would afford a channel of commercial communication almost to the borders of Tennessee. A branch of the road extending along the valley of Rocky River would secure the trade of the rich Counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Rutherford, and thus the Commerce of the richest portion of the State, which is at present scattered in many directions, might be concentrated at Fayetteville.

This scheme not only holds out the prospect of increasing our trade to an indefinite extent but affords the only feasible means of retaining that which we now enjoy. For as certainly as we suffer others to anticipate us in opening a channel of trade with the Western part of our State, so surely will we be doomed to witness the loss of a great portion of the trade which we at present possess, and be left with the mortifying reflection, that it was attributable solely to our own want of energy.

Our fellow citizens of the West, almost without an exception, are well disposed towards this undertaking and many of them are doubtless ready to unite with us in its construction, as soon as we shall have evinced a becoming spirit on our part. Indeed they have given us assurances of their willingness to operate with us, and are justly chiding us with our supineness and insensibility to our own interests. But unless they are furnished with good reasons for believing that our efforts will not as heretofore evaporate in words, what right have we to expect them to embark in the scheme? Give them substantial grounds for the belief that we are in earnest and they will probably not be backward in contributing their aid. Thus by a united effort, (which must however originate with us) this enterprise, so essential to the prosperity of the State, and of such paramount importance to this section of it, may and thus only can it be accomplished.

That a praiseworthy spirit does exist at least to some extent upon this subject, in our community, is perfectly certain. As an evidence of it I am authorized to state that a responsible firm in this place are willing to pledge themselves, to take as many shares of stock, as may be necessary to complete a mile of the said road, provided a sufficient number of shares shall be subscribed within six months to ensure its completion to the distance of one hundred and fifty miles from this place in a Westerly direction.

If all who are interested in the prosperity of Fayetteville would evince a corresponding liberality, the success of this noble enterprise would be ensured, our languishing commerce would be revived, trade would receive a new impulse and we should no longer be subjected to the well merited reproach, of blindness to our best interests. CLINTON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Mr. Hale:* I have received the following Communication from a correspondent, for whose opinions on most subjects, though a Nullifier, I entertain a very high regard. In accordance with his sentiments and wishes, I will suspend for the present, my considerations on the subject of Nullification. In justice to the party to which my friend belongs, and that the question may be examined impartially, I hope that his second appeal to the magnanimity of his opponents may meet with more favor than his first; that those who have given the sanction of their names to the charge against the Nullifiers, will have candor enough to announce the author of the declaration, upon which the accusation is founded, and not taking advantage of the popular circumstances under which it is ushered into the world, attempt to give authenticity to error and delusion. X.

*Sir:* The writer of the Resolutions passed at the late Van Buren meeting in this County, appears to have been aware that the mere sound of words, when they relate to any interesting object, has an astonishing effect in catching our attention and affecting our passions. When this illusion once fastens upon us, it spreads like wild-fire, subduing for a season every obstacle that is opposed to its progress. This appears to be the design in charging the Nullifiers with the profession of sentiments and principles incompatible with the spirit and genius of our constitution. The accusation is founded upon a declaration of apparent authenticity, "that the laboring class of society, whether bond or free, white or black, ought not to participate in political power, because it would endanger the rights of the property holder, and is incompatible with the stability of freedom." In endeavouring to fix opinions on a party, particularly by their insertion in public resolutions, it is presumed that they emanate from the most influential and prominent men of the party. Now, sir, I have examined with care and diligence all the writings and speeches of the distinguished politicians of the party, and can discover no sentiment or opinion, which has the most distant affinity to those imputed to them in the resolution. The doctrinal creed of the Nullifiers is totally irreconcileable and antagonistical to inequality in estates, or privileges and a distinction between rich and poor. A respectful application has been made, for the author of the declaration, which the writer of the resolutions has thought proper to withhold. If a lawyer quotes authority to sustain a principle of law, he is bound to name his authority, that the Judge may determine the weight that it is entitled to. Why should he not do so in this case, and let the public determine whether this sentiment imputed to the Nullifiers, proceeded from a source, or individual of sufficient importance or influence to stamp it on the party as their received doctrine? When a person is possessed of material information on any national subject, it is a duty he owes, not only to the party accused, but to the public, to communicate it to them, and prevent them from being misled by a fallacious representation. I, therefore, make a second appeal to the honor and magnanimity of our opponents, (and I hope, Sir, you will defer your remarks, until the appeal is answered, or such time elapses, as authorises the belief, that it will not be satisfied.) I ask them to announce publicly the author of the sentiment contained in their resolutions, where it can be found and examined.

If this demand remains unheeded, this simple and proper question unanswered, every honest and impartial man must conclude, that if uttered by an individual professing the general principles of Nullification, he was not of sufficient influence or prominence in the party, to fix the sentiment on the party as one of their rules of action. But is it not more probable, that it is a "wild sally of the imagination," or a well devised scheme for party operations. It may be a second edition of a similar charge against the Whigs so industriously propagated and effectually used at our last Town election. It may have derived its existence and authenticity from the very same certificate which was circulated and used on that occasion. This *ruse de guerre* accomplished so much then, that an adoption of the same system of tactics may be advantageous now, and it may be essential to keep their mode of warfare secret. If so, we must compare the admitted and professed principles of the Nullifiers with the accusation contained in the resolution, and then determine whether it is "the sentiment of the vast majority of the whole party opposed to Mr. Van Buren," and that the Nullifiers are the only ones who dare avow it. Q.

### WHITE MEETING IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

On Tuesday of the Court of Duplin County, at its April Sessions, the Justices having retired for the purpose, proclamation was made for a meeting of the friends of Hugh L. White for President, when a large number of the citizens immediately assembled.

The meeting being called to order, Henry Moore was appointed Chairman, and Jesse Swinson Secretary.

The Chairman having made known the objects of the meeting, Jeremiah Pearsall, Esq offered for consideration the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, the time approaches when we the people will be called upon to discharge the highest trust committed to us, that is, of selecting some individual to preside over the destinies of this great Republic; and whereas we believe it both the privilege and the duty of every lover of liberty to aid in securing those blessings handed down to us by our Fathers, by maintaining and defending the Constitution under which we have so long and so happily lived; and whereas we believe an attempt is making, (by the party now in the majority and who are in the disguise of Democracy,) to wrest from the people the right of free suffrage, and substitute therefor the dictation of and obedience to the aristocracy or nobles of the Land; and whereas we believe the measures of this party dangerous to civil liberty, and the rights of freemen; therefore it behooves us to view them with a watchful eye.

*Resolved*, That the attempt to palm upon the nation Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, is in conflict with the elective franchise, and in opposition to the republican principles embraced in our Constitution; they being the selection of the aristocracy, who neither know nor care for the opinions of the people, in whom all power is, and ought to be vested.

*Resolved*, That the principles of Martin Van Buren are not patriotic; that his views on the great questions of Slavery and Tariff are in opposition to the interests of a large portion of the country, and that he is so wanting in stability, as to be unworthy the confidence of the American people; that he savors so strong of Abolitionism, and was so decided a friend of the Tariff of Southern oppression passed in 1828, that he is particularly obnoxious to Southern citizens; *therefore resolved further*, that we will use all honorable means to prevent his election to the presidency.

*Resolved*, That Richard M. Johnson has no claims upon the American people for their suffrage; that there is nothing in his public life to require or justify it, or in his private character to authorise it, and that we will under all circumstances oppose his election to the office of Vice President of the United States.

*Resolved*, That in HUGH L. WHITE, a native son of North Carolina, we recognize the statesman of high qualifications, sound republican principles, and of acknowledged excellence and purity of character; whose interests, feelings, and sentiments are identified with our own, and who is the consistent man, ever advocating measures for the advancement of the interests of the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people; and that we will use all honorable means to elevate him to the presidency of the United States.

*Resolved*, That in JOHN TYLER of Virginia, we see an able and fearless defender of the Constitution, a zealous and ardent defender of the rights of the States, and a firm and unshaken friend to civil liberty and the legitimate action of the people, and therefore will support him for Vice President of the United States.

After the reading of which, Mr. Joseph T. Rhodes addressed the meeting at length, presenting the claims of Judge White in a manner wholly acceptable to the audience, and at the same time exposing the insidious attempts of the party in power to palm upon the country the nominees of the Baltimore humbug, under the garb of the Administration, and influence of General Jackson. After the discussion closed, Mr. Pearsall called for the question on the resolutions offered by him, which were severally read, and adopted with but ONE dissenting voice.

On motion of Mr Pearsall,

*Resolved*, That Joseph T. Rhodes, James H. Hicks, David Wright, and William D Pearsall, represent this county in conferring with the other Counties of the district in the selection of a suitable individual for an Elector, and on motion of Mr. B. Oliver, *Resolved*, That said delegation be requested to suggest the name of Isaac Wright Esq. of Bladen, to be placed on the White Ticket.

On motion of Mr. Pearsall,

*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a Committe of vigilance and correspondence, which shall consist of three persons or more in each Captain's district in the County.

On motion of Mr. Rhodes,

*Resolved*, That Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY of Wilmington, is a man of republican consistency; that his talents are highly respectable; and his political principles unadulterated; and that therefore we will cheerfully and zealously support him for Governor.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, for the faithful and prompt discharge of the duties assigned them.

*Resolved*. That the Chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of the meeting, and transmit them to Mr Hale, of Fayetteville, for publication; also asking their publication in such other Papers as favor the cause we espouse.

H. MOORE, *Chairman.*
JESSE SWINSON, *Secretary.*

### WHITE MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Montgomery, friendly to the election of Hugh L. White of Tennessee, to the Presidency, and John Tyler of Virginia to the Vice Presidency, and General Edward B. Dudley of New Hanover, as Governor of the State, held in the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 5th day of April, being Tuesday of the County Court, Col Reuben Kendall was called to the Chair, and John B. Martin and James M. Lilly, Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries. At the request of the Chair, the object of the meeting was explained by James L. Gaines, Esq., in a warm and animated speech of considerable length, at the conclusion of which, he introduced the Resolutions which are inserted below. John Giles, Esq., being present at the meeting, was requested to deliver his views on the object of the meeting, which he did in a warm and interesting manner. The resolutions offered by Mr. Gaines were then put to the meeting by the Chair, and were unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the elevation of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, because we have no confidence in his honesty and integrity as a republican; and also, because we believe as far as he has ever divulged his opinions on public matters, they have been at war with our interests as Southern men; that although he has seldom committed himself, we believe he has so far done so, that we may safely conclude that he is in favor of the principles of the Abolitionists; that he is opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the States; that he is the origin and cause of that proscription of public men for opinion's sake, which so much prevails with the present Administration; and finally, that all his efforts as a statesman, have always been for the advancement and promotion of his own, and his partisans' interests and welfare, regardless of the rights and interests of the whole nation.

*Resolved*, That we are, if possible, more opposed to the elevation of Richard M. Johnson to the Vice Presidency, because we look upon him as being wholly unqualified to discharge the duties of that station; and further, because we detest his private moral character; we believe he was placed upon the Van Buren ticket to induce the abolitionists of the North to support it, as he has practically carried out their theory.

*Resolved*, That we will support HUGH LAWSON WHITE of Tennessee for President, because we have the utmost confidence in his practical ability—his sterling integrity, and his open and consistent course of conduct as a politician; we will support him, because of his identity of interest and of feeling with the South.

*Resolved*, That we concur in the nomination of JOHN TYLER of Virginia for Vice President, because we believe him to be an able and honest politician.

*Resolved*, That we will support EDWARD B. DUDLEY of New Hanover, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, because we esteem both his public and private character, and have the utmost confidence in his ability and his principles as a politician.

*Resolved*, That we concur in the nomination made by the counties of Rowan and Davidson of John Giles, Esq., as the candidate for Elector for this District.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Baltimore Convention was an unauthorized and irresponsible body of office-holders and office-seekers, assembled to do the will of their Chief; that Philo White went to that Convention without the knowledge or consent of the freemen of Montgomery county—and in doing so, was guilty of an unauthorized and impertinent assumption of their rights.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Committees of Vigilance, consisting of three persons in each Captain's District.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Watchman and Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, and all other papers in the State, friendly to the election of Judge White as President, John Tyler as Vice President, and Edward B. Dudley as Governor of the State.

REUBEN KENDALL, *Chm'n.*
JOHN B. MARTIN, JAS. M. LILLY, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

### DISTRICT CONVENTION.

—A Meeting of Delegates from the Counties composing the Seventh Electoral District, to select a suitable person to be placed upon the Electoral Ticket, was held at the Court House in Rockingham, on Wednesday April 20th, 1836. Present, from Anson, Doct. Thomas D. Parke, Joseph White, John Grady, Jeremiah Benton, P. W. Kittrell and John A. McRae; from Cumberland, John W. Huske, Christopher Munroe, and D. G. MacRae; from Moore, John B. Kelly and Cornelious Dowd, from Robeson, Doct. Warren Alford, Murdock B. Murphy, John Purcell, Archibald S. McMillan, and John Gilchrist; from Richmond, Duncan McLaurin, Neill McNair, Stephen Wall, Thomas Steel, Isaac Dockery and H. W. Covington.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Doct. Thomas D. Parke of Anson, as President, and Thomas Steel and H. W. Covington of Richmond, as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the President. John Gilchrist Esq. of Robeson, and John B. Kelly, Esq. of Moore, also addressed the Meeting at length, reviewing the merits of the prominent Candidates for President and Vice President. After which, Doct. Kittrell of Anson submitted the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, the Delegates from the several Counties composing the Seventh Electoral District, in Convention assembled; entertaining not only a high sense of the private worth, but having entire confidence in the political honesty and integrity of the Hon. John D. Toomer, of Cumberland, do therefore recommend him to the Citizens of said District as a suitable person to be placed on the Electoral Ticket of Hon. Hugh L. White for the Presidency and Hon. John Tyler for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, to confer with the Hon. John D. Toomer, and inform him of his nomination, and request him to support the above named ticket in conformity with the views of the meeting.

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Vigilance for the County of Cumberland be appointed by this Convention a Central Committee, to confer with other Committees throughout the District, and disseminate all necessary information among the people in regard to the next Presidential Election.

*Resolved*, That under our amended Constitution the Election of Governor of the State will devolve on the free White people; therefore we recommend Gen. Edward B. Dudley of New Hanover, as a suitable person for the office of Governor at the approaching August Election.

*Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn subject to the call of the Presd't thereof.

*Resolved*, That the Secretaries of this Convention be instructed to send the proceedings thereof to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, for publication. Editors throughout the State friendly to the cause are requested to copy them.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to confer with Hon. John D. Toomer: Joseph White of Anson, John W. Huske of Cumberland, John B. Kelly of Moore, John Gilchrist of Robeson, and Thomas Steel of Richmond.

No further business, the Convention adjourned.

THOMAS D. PARKE, *President.*
H. W. COVINGTON, THOMAS STEEL, } *Secretaries.*

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*Five Days Later from Europe.*—By the packet ship Sheffield, Captain Allen, we have received London papers to March 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th, both inclusive.

The President's Message to Congress, announcing the acceptance of the mediation, had reached France and England, and was considered as removing every possibility of a rupture.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 7.

Early in the week there was considerable animation in our cotton market, and rather higher prices were obtained, but the heavy arrivals from America within the last few days have checked the demand, and prices have receded to about the currency of this day week, with the exception of Brazil and Egyptian, which continue in good request, and have in several instances brought higher rates. The sales of the week include 100 Sea Island at 17½d to 33½d, with 60 stained at 11½d to 15½d; 3460 bowed, at 9¾ to 11½d; 1760 Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, 8¾d to 11¾d; 1830 Orleans, 9d to 11½d; together 13,110 bales, of which 1500 American and 250 Laguayra are on speculation, with 500 American, 100 Surat and 50 Bengal for shipment. The market is quiet, but there is no alteration in prices. The sales on Saturday and to day do not exceed 3000 bags.

MARCH 8.—There has been very little business doing in Cotton to day, and the sales are only 1,200 to 1,500 bags.

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*Still greater Expedition.*—The Norfolk Beacon, in noticing the article (published in our last) showing increased expedition on the main Northern mail line, by way of Richmond, Washington, &c. says,—

We will now show by the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road, and the line of Steam Boats in the Bay, already in operation, a still GREATER INCREASE OF EXPEDITION FOR PASSENGERS AND THE MAILS.

Take Halifax on the Roanoke as the starting point, which is common, as such, to both the Richmond and Portsmouth line, and which is 7 or 8 miles further South than Blakely; and as at present arranged,

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Halifax at | 3½ A. M. |
| Arrive at Margaretville at | 8 A. M. |
| Leave Margaretville at | 8½ A. M. |
| Arrive at Portsmouth at | 1½ P. M. |
| Leave Portsmouth at | 3 P. M. |
| Arrive at Baltimore at | 6 A. M. |

Thus the time consumed from Halifax to Baltimore by this route, is only 26½ hours, making a difference of 7½ hours in favor of the Portsmouth line, and a change of baggage but twice in the whole distance. Upon the completion of our Rail Road to Halifax, (which will be during the present summer) the whole distance will be accomplished with ease, in 24 hours—two hours and a half less than at present; and a change of baggage but once. And besides, the weary traveller will have a comfortable berth in which to repose at night; and while he slumbers, no time will be lost.

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CORRUPTION! CORRUPTION!—The office holder's party has long made a political hobby of the U. S. Bank; and by means of it have perpetuated their power. But the following shows that they are now making another and exceedingly profitable use of the war upon the Bank:

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

A friend has informed us of the following facts, which were communicated to him by a gentleman just arrived in this city from the West. They disclose the disgraceful conduct of a Government agent, which calls for investigation by Congress. At a recent sale of public lands the purchasers came prepared to pay in bills of the Bank of the United States, which they had brought with them for that purpose. After the sale, these bills were tendered in payment, but they were refused by the agent, who stated that he had received orders to that effect from Washington. In this dilemma the purchasers accepted the *friendly* offices of the agent himself, who very *kindly* discounted their notes at the *moderate rate of five per cent.* He subsequently disposed of these same funds to individuals who wished to make remittances to the east, ward at a premium of two per cent; thus realizing by the transaction, as he himself acknowledged, the handsome sum of *sixty thousand dollars!*

The National Intelligencer, which is not in the habit of making grave charges upon slight authority, says that the above article is substantially true; that is, it is true that notes of the Bank of the U. States have been refused at the Land Offices, afterwards received *at a discount*, and resold at a *premium*

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### VAN BUREN MEETING.

It is said that a meeting of this kind was held in Burke county *one dark night*, and that the merits of the two candidates were discussed at some length. The Van Burenites finding themselves hard pressed, said it was an exclusive party meeting. A motion was then made by a White man, that the friends of Judge White withdraw, when lo, a crowded court room was suddenly emptied. Several hundred persons suddenly disappeared, and left the Chairman, two Secretaries, and Spokesman, all alone in the dark!—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

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Last week a Government agent came to New York to obtain from the deposite banks gold to take to Florida to pay the troops. He could not get it. Ten thousand dollars in gold was all he could obtain. The bills of the deposite banks he well knew would not be received in the far South; and as the United States Bank, as such, has been killed, he could not get exchange. The consequence was, that he had to ship one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver by the steamboat for Charleston, to be transported thence to the places where wanted, as best it can. So much for the wisdom of destroying a national bank. But this is scarcely the beginning.—*N. Y. Comm. Advertiser.*

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As a gentle hint to others similarly annoyed, we record the rebuke of a visiter, to whom a mother expressed her apprehension that he was disturbed by the crying of her spoilt brat. 'Not at all, madam,' was the reply; 'I am always delighted to hear such children cry.' 'Indeed! why so?' 'Because in all well-regulated families, they are immediately sent out of the room.'

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## State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

*Spring Term*, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, } *Ex parte Petition*
*vs.*
Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H Rutland, John D Moore, and Nancy his wife } *Trustees,* IN EQUITY

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w.] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

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## State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term*, 1836.

James H Jarman & others, } *Petition for Partition.*
*vs.*
Zechariah Davis & others.

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March 1836.

[86 3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1836.


## Republican Whig Ticket.

**HUGH L. WHITE,** *for President.*
**JOHN TYLER,** *for Vice-President.*
**EDWARD B. DUDLEY,** *for Gov.*

*Rail Road to the West.*—See the proposition contained in the communication of Clinton, in another column.

We acknowledge with gratitude, a steady and very handsome accession to our subscription list, during the whole course of the Winter and Spring, but particularly within the last three or four weeks. We attribute this, less to any merit of our own, than to the increased interest which the people every where feel in the politics and news of the day; but more especially to the growing popularity of our candidates, White, Tyler and Dudley, whose cause it is our pride to have espoused.

*The New Mail Arrangement.*—The Richmond Compiler says that information has been received from the Postmaster General, that the new arrangement was to go into operation at Washington and New Orleans on the 25th inst. The Northern mail is to arrive in Fayetteville at 10½ o'clock at night, and the Southern at 3 o'clock in the morning.

*Duplin County.*—We understand that the White meeting, whose proceedings we insert in another column, was composed of between two and three hundred citizens, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. This is indeed cheering, when we recollect that at the Presidential election in 1832, only *eleven* votes were given in Duplin, against Jackson and Van Buren. It is now admitted by the Van Buren men themselves, that it will be a close contest, and for our own part we shall not be at all surprised, from the tenor of our information from several sources, if Dudley and the White Ticket carry the county by a handsome majority in August and November next. There are some noble spirits there, who are determined that the people shall have light.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the proceedings of the Convention at Rockingham which nominated the Hon. John D. Toomer of this County, as the candidate for Elector on the White Ticket. Compare this Convention with that of the Van Buren party, held in the same place on the preceding day. At ours, every county was represented, by Delegates appointed at public meetings of the people. The number of Delegates present was 22; the meeting was publicly held in the Court House, in presence of many spectators. It was animated by the best feeling, and strongest confidence of success.

The Van Buren meeting was composed of 8 Delegates, from only three Counties. It was held in a private room in the Hotel, without a spectator, although the Court adjourned, at the instance of a Whig Lawyer, for the purpose of giving them the use of the Court House. Its members are said to have made a precipitate retreat from Rockingham, dissipirited and chagrined. They saw "the hand writing on the wall."

We have heard some amusing anecdotes of the session; but we do not feel disposed to press our opponents too far. We will only, therefore, mention, that we are informed considerable efforts were made to procure "Rucker members" of the Van Buren Convention, from the counties of Anson and Richmond. The people not having sent Delegates from those counties, individuals who happened to be present, as Rucker happened in Baltimore at the great Humbug Caucus, were applied to to take seats in the Convention and represent those Counties. But alas! every application failed, and the Convention was at last obliged to meet with only the eight faithful.

*Whig Electors.*—Our Ticket will soon be full. Only six Districts remain to be heard from, and in one of these (the Wilmington) the Elector was doubtless nominated on Monday. The following gentlemen compose the Ticket so far as heard from:

1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
3d " WM. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " Hon. THOMAS SETTLE, Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
8th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
12th " WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.

*Look at the other side.*—So far as we have heard, the only persons nominated on the Van Buren and Johnson Ticket, are, Col. Bowers, of Ashe, and Wm. A. Morris, of Anson, and the latter as we stated in our last, nominated by only three out of the five counties in the District. We doubt whether the Van Buren men have been able to raise meetings in more than fifteen or twenty counties. White meetings, with the addition this week of Duplin, number 38.

*Columbus County.*—We learn that great efforts have been made by certain Van Buren men, who regard success more than truth, the end more than the means they take to accomplish it,—to convince the good people of Columbus County, that the Whigs do not seriously mean to press the claims of Judge White, but only run him for the purpose of aiding the election of Daniel Webster. A more palpable falsehood was never propagated. Mr. Webster stands not the smallest chance of election. He will be run, so far as we know, only in the State of Massachusetts, and her Electoral vote is the only one which he has any prospect of obtaining. Indeed, we are confident, that Massachusetts would drop him, if either of the other candidates were acceptable to her. His Tariff principles, equally with those of Van Buren, render him odious to the Whigs of the South. Let the people of Columbus not be deceived. The vote of North Carolina will certainly be cast for that honest old patriot, Judge White, if the people do not permit themselves to be decoyed into the support of Van Buren, the intriguer, the advocate of high Tariffs, and of Missouri restriction.

*Virginia.*—Returns have been received from about fifty counties, in which the parties stand 32 White, 33 Van Buren. The changes have been 10, of which the Whigs have gained 7, and the administration 3, being a clear gain of 4 members, or 8 votes. What is better, we have gained a still greater proportion of votes of the people. In a few days the full returns will be received.

*Mr Bell's Speech.*—There is no man who stands higher in the House of Representatives than Mr Bell of Tennessee. He has been a consistent supporter of Gen. Jackson; but the refusal to transfer that support to Van Buren, and the warm support he has given to Judge White, have drawn down upon him the utmost rancor of the pack which seems determined to hunt down every virtuous and patriotic citizen in the nation. The very eminence of his talents and character has made him the special mark for their envenomed shafts. But he can never be harmed by attacks from such sources as the Globe.

Mr. B. has recently made one of the most powerful speeches ever listened to in that hall. It is calm and dispassionate; but the simplicity of its truths, and the boldness of its denunciations of inconsistency and corruption, make it peculiarly interesting. We make a considerable extract today, and hope to follow it up by another in our next. We hope none of our readers will pass it by.

"They (the Whigs) would support Daniel Webster with a more determined zeal than almost any other man of their party, if they thought there was any prospect of his getting a vote in the South. Their alternative support of White is avowedly not on the ground that he has merits, but for the purpose of trying to effect a division in the Republican Party, they will use the "foolish old man" for a time and throw him by as worthless."
*North Carolina Journal.*

As one of the party, having quite as good opportunities of knowing its intentions as the Editors of the Journal, we pronounce the above to be totally unfounded, a slander upon the motives of the Whig party, and an insult of the grossest nature to the gray hairs of a venerable and patriotic citizen, who has been thought worthy of serving his country in the field, on the Bench, in the Legislature, and in *the Cabinet*. And this is the aged man whom the Editors of the North Carolina Journal call a "foolish old man."

Of the Virginia Elections, the Raleigh Standard of the 21st says, "Of the Senators whose election has been heard from, we believe not one is a whig." How could they be, when the truth is, that up to the date of the Standard, not one of the Senatorial Elections had been heard from, in full, or was complete.

An attempt has been made in the Globe, and copied with approbation into other Van Buren papers of equal want of character, to charge Mr. Wise and other Southern members with countenancing Mr. Slade, a Vermont member, in his efforts to defeat the bill for the admission of Arkansas into the Union, because it did not prohibit slavery. This charge is utterly destitute of foundation. No Southern member would dare to take such a step and venture to show himself in the South again. Mr. Wise, in noticing this slander, in connection with another, said: "He offered this explanation, because the Globe attempted to connect its false statement with another falsehood, *to wit*, that there was an understanding between him and the gentleman from Vermont, as to the presentation by that gentleman of his memorial against the admission of Arkansas. Any and all intimations, by whomsoever made, that he, or, so far as he knew, any of his friends, had any understanding, tacit or expressed, with any gentleman, here or elsewhere, with regard to the introduction of these memorials were *false, foully false*. He knew not that the gentleman from Vermont had any memorial of this kind to present. He had opposed the presentation and reception of all aboli ion memorials from the commencement of the session.—He hoped that the Globe reporters would note these remarks, in order that the Globe might record the evidence of its baseness in its own columns."

*The Special Election.*—Gov. Spaight has drawn down on himself the just indignation of the Western people, for depriving the 12th Congressional District of a Representative for the remainder of this session. The Carolina Gazette, published in the District, and both the Salisbury papers, speak in language not to be misunderstood. They tell the Governor, what no one can doubt, that the utter hopelessness of electing Newland, is the true reason for the postponement, and that he has violated the spirit of his solemn obligations to support the Constitution by his decision. The Watchman cites some precedents which strongly exhibit the impropriety of the Governor's course. Two years ago, a special election was ordered in South Carolina to take place as late as the 3d of June. The member elected took his seat in the House some time before the session closed on the 30th of June. On that occasion the vacancy occurred on the 1st day of April, and the Governor of South Carolina was much censured, by the Jackson party, for not issuing the writ of election at once and fixing an earlier day than the 3d of June. The censure would have been just, but for the fact which the Governor made known, that he did not receive the official notice of the vacancy, on which alone he was at liberty to act, until about a month after it occurred. Still, when it did reach him, he immediately ordered the election. Look at the conduct of our Governor, and contrast it with the above. The vacancy here occurred on the 29th March. The official notice of it doubtless reached the Governor within four days after. If we take the long session of the last Congress as the probable length of the present, there were almost three months of the session remaining, and nearly every important measure, it is well known, is finally disposed of within the last week or two of the session. It may be said that the present session will terminate earlier than that did. What right have we to suppose so? Is it not notorious that there is more business before it than was ever before known?—The Governor had no reason to suppose, that because a resolution was before the Senate to adjourn on the 23d May, that therefore Congress would adjourn at that time. The same idea was held out in 1834. The Observer of April 29 of that year contains a letter from one of our members of Congress, dated April 24th, in which an adjournment was anticipated "early in June," and yet it did not take place until the last day of June.

Another case is cited by the Watchman. When Gov. Spaight was elected to his present station during the last session, though the Legislature did not sit one month afterwards, an election was held, and the new member took his seat.

In every view of the matter, it is clear that justice to the State, and especially to the people of that District, who have no representative to present their claims to Congress, or to assert their rights and interests, demanded a speedy election to fill the vacancy.

The Cheraw Gazette states that the Small Pox is disappearing from the infected district in Marlborough, S. C.; that the whole number of cases has been about 50, deaths 7. The Gazette says that the efficiency of vaccination was fully and satisfactorily tested.

The disease has disappeared from the neighborhood of Wilkesborough, N. Carolina.

*Great Bank Robbery.*—The Merchants' Bank of Providence, R. I., was robbed on the 16th inst. of about $190,000. A reward of $10,000 is offered.

*New York.*—One of the papers says that the Whigs of the City celebrated their triumph by an illumination, and that "Tammany Hall (the Van Buren Head Quarters) looked rather blue."

*Strawberries.*—We gathered a few ripe Strawberries as early as Sunday last—the first we have seen this season.

*Murder and Suicide.*—The Northern papers have long, and upon the whole very disgusting accounts, of an occurrence in New York and another in Philadelphia, which have produced a prodigious excitement in both places.

The New York Tragedy was the murder of a "most beautiful and *accomplished*" girl of ill fame, (who resided, with many others of the same character, in a large four story brick house, splendidly furnished,) by a young man, of hitherto unblemished character, and respectable family, named Robinson, a Clerk in a fashionable store on Maiden Lane. One of the New York papers has fed the morbid appetite of a corrupt society, by a minute description of the beauty, the accomplishments, the wit, the literary character, and the misfortunes, of the wretched girl. The keeper of this horrid den is called in that paper, "the old lady!!" and the following sentence will serve as a specimen of the morality as well as the style in which these accounts are written: "Beauty and innocence—talent and accomplishment, such as are seldom seen commingled together, gave up its existence when the fatal axe penetrated the alabaster forehead of Ellen Jewett." For the credit of the other papers of that city, we ought to mention that the "Herald" is the paper which gives these disgusting details. Robinson is in prison.

The Philadelphia case was the attempted murder of another lady! also beautiful and accomplished, who, being separated from her husband, and an applicant for a divorce, was receiving attentions from two gentlemen! one of whom, a lawyer named Brown, in a fit of jealousy, fired a pistol at his mistress, (whose life was saved by the ball striking her corset bone,) and then immediately killed himself with another pistol.

*Scarcity of Money.*—Whilst money is extremely scarce at the North, and every kind of business is suffering in consequence, the Government has locked up in the vaults of its pets, nearly thirty-two millions of dollars. In the city of New York alone, where the pressure is most felt, the three Deposite Banks have $11,037,767 44 of Treasury Deposites.

Peter V. Daniel, of Richmond, a fifth rate lawyer, and first rate party hack, has been appointed, by the President and Senate, Judge of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Virginia.

TEXAS.—The accounts from Texas are so contradictory and imperfect as scarcely to be worth republishing; but in one particular they appear to concur, that Santa Anna has carried all before him, so far. The statement, copied into our last, that Col. Fannin had cut his way through the Mexican army, and joined Gen. Houston, is not confirmed; but it is now asserted that he had an engagement with a superior force, which continued several hours, and as some accounts say, every man was killed in battle, but others, that he finally surrendered, with 3 or 400 of his men, under an express pledge of protection, and that on the next morning, after being disarmed, they were *deliberately shot*. Only three are said to have escaped. Much interest has been felt in the fate of this officer and his men, from the fact, that they were Georgians, having marched some months since from Macon, Milledgeville, and Columbus. Whether murdered or killed in battle, it seems to be certain that Fannin and his whole corps of 500 men have perished.

The families of the Texians are flying from the neighborhood of the monster Santa Anna, who is said to spare neither age nor sex, but butchers indiscriminately all who fall into his hands. Several vessels have arrived at New Orleans filled with women and children.

Gen. Houston was retreating, and the Texians had burned several of their towns, and destroyed the plantations, to prevent their giving aid to the enemy.

The following extract of a letter from Texas, gives some interesting particulars of the fall of San Antonio:

Our force in the Alamo at the time of its being stormed, amounted to one hundred and eighty-seven, every soul of whom was put to death—extending mercy only to a female, the wife of one who nobly lost his life in the engagement—to tell the melancholy news. The Mexican force was six thousand, having bombarded the Alamo for two days without doing any execution, a tremendous effort was made to take it by storm, which they succeeded in doing after a most sanguinary engagement, lasting near an hour. History, neither ancient nor modern, can give evidence of such bravery and heroism as was evinced on the occasion. No quarters were called for until every soul had perished save seven, who on asking quarters, and being told none could be given, again commenced the work of death, and the last died as did the first, without yielding an inch of ground.

The Alamo was attacked at four different points; the walls being only about breast high, the enemy was enabled to scale them by means of scaling ladders, our force not being sufficient to protect it at all points.

The loss of the enemy was great; 533 killed, 600 mortally wounded, and many slightly.

Thus the garrison which cost so much hard fighting, has been retaken at great cost to Texas, but much greater to the enemy. It is much to be regretted that our force in the garrison was not greater though it was always supposed to have been sufficient to maintain the post. Texas has to mourn the loss of Wm. B. Travis (in command.) The celebrated Col. David Crockett, of Tennessee, was among the slain. His conduct on the occasion was most heroic; having used his rifle as long as possible by loading and discharging, and the enemy crowding upon the walls, he turned the britch of his gun and demolished more than twenty of the enemy before he fell.

The Mobile *Chronicle* of the 16th inst. says:—On further conversation with some of the passengers by the *Tensaw*, we learn that the army of General Houston was believed to be nearly equal in number to the Mexican force,—and was preparing for a general engagement. Reinforcements were expected, and daily arriving.—300 men under Col. Hustin, from Natchez, were on their way, and 1400 to 1500 from Kentucky and Tennessee, besides smaller parties from other places. With any thing like an equality of force, there is little fear but that the Texians will render a good account of the invader.

A letter has been received in Mobile, from Col. J. Dorrington, dated March 25, which states that the inhabitants on the Brassos above San Felipe, had secured their families by placing them on the east of Trinity. That the panic was over; every man able to bear arms, was rushing to join Houston. That Santa Anna had let the important hour slip, and that the people had become confident that they would be able shortly to expel the invader from Texas. For several days previous to the date of the letter, nothing had been heard of the Mexican army; that Santa Anna had either retreated, or was endeavoring to make a flank movement on Houston.

CONGRESS.—*Public Lands.*—In the Senate, on the 15th, the bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, being under consideration, Mr. Benton, (Van Buren) made a long speech against it. On the 19th, Mr. Southard (Whig) advocated it. On the 20th and 21st, Mr. Wright (Van Buren) opposed it, and Mr. Crittenden (Whig) replied to him.

In the House, also, several attempts have been made to provide, in the appropriation Bills, for the distribution of the surplus among the States. They have all been defeated by the Van Buren party. The last occasion which we have noticed, was a motion by Mr. Mercer to divide among the States the sum of 23,681,000, according to federal numbers, to be paid on the 1st days of July, October, January and April next. Mr. Speight (Van Buren) moved the Previous Question, to defeat this amendment, and it was carried, 108 to 75.

*Deposite Banks.*—Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, said he had received from several quarters the following Circular from the Deposite Bank in Ohio to the other Banks in that State.

CIRCULAR.

CLINTON BANK OF COLUMBUS, April 1, 1836.

*Sir:* The large amount of paper received from the land offices, and the difficulty and expense of converting it into funds receivable by the Treasury Department in the Eastern cities, (whither nearly the whole amount is necessarily required to be transmitted,) will compel this institution in future to decline receiving through that channel the paper of all the banks of the State, other than the deposite banks, that will not consent to redeem *the paper so received*, by DRAFTS *on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore*, payable thirty days from date, AT PAR!

Permit me to inquire whether it is the wish of your institution that your paper shall be received upon these terms?

Instances occur daily, of Eastern funds being converted, at a profit, into the paper of the local banks, which is paid into the land offices, and the burden of converting the paper again into Eastern funds is thrown upon the institutions receiving the public deposites.

You are aware that we have heretofore received the paper of all the banks of the State, without condition or discrimination. We regret that the rapid sale of the public domain, and the premium which it costs to convert such paper into the medium in which our remittances are made, will not permit us to continue to do so.

Be pleased to let us hear from you in reply, as early as practicable.

In the mean time, we have directed the Receivers who deposite here, not to receive, after the 29th instant, the paper of any bank of the State, (other than the deposite banks,) unless hereafter instructed to that effect by this institution.

Very respectfully,
J. DELAFIELD, Jr. Cashier.

Mr. Ewing offered a resolution on this subject, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether this arbitrary course of the Deposite Bank was in pursuance of instructions. He wanted to know, too, whether the public money was withdrawn from Ohio for the purpose of placing it in the pets in New York and other large cities. He desired to know whether the Receivers of Public Moneys had been instructed not to receive the notes of the other specie paying Banks in Ohio, unless they would agree to pay them in drafts on the Northern cities. He said such drafts were worth from one to two and a half per cent. advance, and this was the tax which the Deposite Bank levied upon its neighbors. He said that the other Banks in Ohio were old institutions, of excellent standing, whilst the pet was a new Bank, and nearly half its stock owned out of the State. Such, however, is the power conferred upon this institution by the aid of the Treasury, that the other Banks were afraid to come in collision with it, and in forwarding the above Circular to Mr. Ewing, had requested him *not to let it be known from whom he received it*. The Banks, he said, would be obliged to refuse the demand of the Deposite Bank, and their notes would then be discredited, though they are always ready to pay specie for them. He went on to show that the effect of this extraordinary requisition of the Bank would be, that the people who might want to pay for government land with other Bank notes, would have to get them *shaved*, at the loss perhaps of $5 on the $100. And he predicted, what has already come to pass, that there would be a *shaving shop* very near to the Receiver's office.

*The Gold Humbug.*—Mr. Benton has introduced a resolution declaring that "after ——— in the year 1836, nothing but gold and silver ought to be received in payment for the public Lands." This would be an effectual mode of stopping the sale of the Lands.

The General Appropriation Bill has passed the House, and been twice read in the Senate.

The resolution of Mr Dromgoole, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a report relative to Whitney's connection with the Deposite Banks, and the proposition of Mr. Wise to amend by appointing a committee to take testimony on oath, are not yet disposed of, and have only been once before the House during the last week. On that occasion, Mr. Wise noticed an attack on him in the Globe, by Whitney, by reading from the Bank report of 1832, showing that Whitney had perjured himself, and that he had sworn allegiance to Great Britain during the last war, whilst in Canada. Mr Wise asked if it did not justify the suspicion that something is rotten in the Treasury, when such a man as this was connected with it, and was attempted to be screened by the people's House? [It is said in Washington that Whitney realizes forty or fifty thousand dollars a year by his agency.]

On motion of Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS,

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying the claims of North Carolina for advances made by that State during the late war; the evidences of the said advances being on file in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

*North American Quarterly Magazine.*—Mrs. Fairfield, the wife of the Editor of this work, is now on a visit to the South, soliciting subscriptions for the work. We have seen it very highly praised.

*Rail Road Stocks, &c.*—At a late sale of Stocks in Petersburg, the Petersburg Rail Road Co's Stock brought $120 50; Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road $112; Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road $101; Matoaca Manufacturing Co. $115 25; Petersburg Manufacturing Co. $119. These are cheering prices.

*The Knickerbocker.*—We have received the April number of the Knickerbocker, and have been highly amused and interested by its contents. It is, to our taste, decidedly the best of the exclusively American Magazines. It is published monthly by Wiley and Long, New York, at $5. per annum.

The New York Evening Star says:—
*A Sign.*—All the *abolition men* in Connecticut, and they number a powerful vote, rallied on the Van Buren ticket."
Let the South remember this.

An inveterate dram drinker being told that the cholera with which he was attacked was incurable, and that he would speedily be removed to a world of pure spirits, replied, Well, that's a comfort, at all events, for it's very difficult to get any in this world.

*Extract of a Letter to the Editors.*

"I learn from all quarters the most flattering assurances of success in our Elections. I think it impossible we can be defeated. We are certain of the Senator in Richmond and Robeson, and also, in the District composed of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick. Melvin, of Bladen, is the Van Buren candidate. Our candidate is Col. Burney, of the same county, though a native of Columbus, which county he formerly represented in the Legislature."—*Raleigh Register.*

The Tarboro' Free Press, so far as we have observed, is the only Van Buren paper which has had the fairness to republish Judge White's Letter on the subject of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia. On the other hand, nearly every Whig paper in the State has inserted Mr. Van Buren's letter on the same subject, although it exceeds the judge's in length nearly a dozen times. By the way, the North Carolina Journal predicted that the Whig Editors would not extend to Mr. Van Buren this measure of justice; and yet, unless we are egregiously in error, the Editors of that print have not even found room for Judge White's *short* epistle. So much easier is it, to preach than practice.—*Raleigh Register.*

*Singular Occurrence.*—The new year is Bissextile. The figures forming its date are 1–8–3–6.—The two first figures are the quantity of the two latter; each two figures combined make 9, the four make 18, which two figures combined make 9; the product is 16,524, which figures added together make 18. Such a combination rarely occurs.

*A Figure.*—One of the Boston police reporters, in describing a complainant in court who had been pretty essentially bunged up in an affray, says—"His macerated visage spoke for itself. There was not a white spot as big as a four-pence on it: he looked as if he had fallen head foremost into a boiled huckleberry pudding, and had permitted its contents to dry on."

*King's Speech.*—The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Evening Star tells the following story of King WILLIAM, and his late speech from the throne:

"When the King read his speech in the House of Lords, it was very dark, and he could, with difficulty, read it. He made many mistakes, and called to Lord Melbourne, 'Melbourne, what word is this?' At last, he said loud enough to be heard by the reporters, 'Melbourne, why the d—l don't they bring in candles? At last *one* wax taper was brought in; the King then told the Parliament that as he had not, he feared, been able to make himself intelligible, he must commence reading the speech *de novo*, which he did."

## POSTSCRIPT.

To our very great surprise, not a word has yet been heard from Gen. Scott, though he left Fort Drane on the 25th March, and we have Jacksonville dates to April 20th.
*Charleston. April 25.*

FROM FLORIDA.—The schooner Motion, Captain Willie, arrived yesterday, from Jacksonville, (Florida,) having left that place on Wednesday last, brings nothing new from the seat of war. The impression at Jacksonville was, that Gen. Scott had arrived at Tampa Bay, without meeting the Indians.—*Mercury.*

VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg Intelligencer received this morning contains the returns from 60 Counties, which have elected 37 Whigs, 37 Van Burenites.

DIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 21st inst. HUTCHINS G. BURTON, Esq. Ex-Governor of this State.

In Halifax, THOMAS BURGES, Esq. for many years an eminent Lawyer.

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 24th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, G. B. Atkins, F. Lain, John McArn, H. P. Peck, C. P. Mallett, C. T. Haigh, Yarbrough & Ray, G. C. McNeill and Gardner & McKethan, of this place; and Nathan Hunt, Jr., Hunt & Lowrie, W. Welsh, J. Wheeler, Holmes & Bunting, Worth & Hadley, Joshua Stanly, Dusenbery and McRorie, McRorie and Dusenbery, Dusenberry & Paine, Charles McDonald, A. Dockery, J. M. Coffin, J. Cowles, G. W. Brown, P. Evans & Co., Siler & Albright, J. Johnson, Albright & Whitehead, J. Long, sen. P. Adams and B. Clemmons, of the interior.

Also, on the 23d, steamer Clarendon, with boat Transport in tow, with Goods for Arch. Campbell, Stark & Pearce, James Mahoney, Neill Johnson, Wm. McIntyre, Thos. Sandford & Co., T. Cochran, Jeremiah Kyle, and Peleg Pearce, of Fayetteville; and for Revis & Taylor, Farish & McNeill, Coble & Patterson, and Peter Adams, of interior.

Also, on the same day, Steamer John Walker, with Dry Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, &c., for Nott & Starr, Willkings & Belden, Joseph Baker, John Huske & Son, William S. Latta, Hart & Fuller, Charles T. Haigh, John M. Dobbin, G. W. Ragland & Co., Peleg Pearce, Samuel T. Hawley, S. W. Murley, Yarbrough & Ray, Sampson Boon, Barnum Beach, and R. W. King, of this place; and for Fall & Franklin, Thomas McNeely, H. A. Bryson, D. Bryson & Co., Evans, Horn & Co., Marsh & Reeves, J. Newlin, Ford & Ellis, Charles J. Williams, R. & R. Fawcett & Co., Charles Fisher, Jacob Krider, Evans, Hines & Co., J. Smoot, Norfleet & Henderson, Moore & Haynes, Conrad & Douthit, J. Pope & Co, Michael Brown, Andrew Lindsay, Jedediah Smith, John Murphey, S. D. & W. H. Moore, J. F. Douthit & Co., Albert B. Stith, Jesse Henshaw, Henshaw & Pugh, T. Allen & Co., J. M. & J. Allen, William Murphey, Reeves & Taylor, Farish & McNeill, John Fowler, Coble & Patterson, and J. Russell, of interior.

DEPARTED, on the 23d, steamer Clarendon, with Bacon, Lard, &c., for Geo. B. Atkins, Curtis & Myrover.

Also, on the same day, Clarendon Company's tow boat Eliza, with Cotton, Flour, &c., for C. T. Haigh, Stark & Pearce, Wilkings & Belden, Geo. McNeill, C. J. Orrell, and S. W. Murley.

Also, on the 26th, steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Lard, and Bacon, for Geo. McNeill, Joseph Baker, Beverly Rose, and others.

☞ An error occurs in the advertisement of Malcom Buie, Adm'r. on the first page of this paper. Instead of Tuesday the 12th of May, it should be THURSDAY the 12th.


**LIME.**

80 CASKS for sale by
W. S. LATTA.
April 28, 1836. 86-4w

***Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company!***

ATTEND a Regular Muster of your Corps at the Company Parade Ground, on Saturday afternoon next, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

A Court Martial will be held at the Court House, at 4 P. M., at which all delinquents are required to appear, and render excuses, otherwise fines will be duly entered against them.

By order of Maj. Goodwin
S. W. MURLEY, *O. S.*
April 28th, 1836.


FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 28.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 50 a 60 | Molasses, | 48 a 50 |
| Ditto, apple, | 45 a 05 | Nails, cut, | 7 a 7½ |
| Bacon, | 12½ | Sugar, brown, | 13½ a 14 |
| Beeswax, | 22 a 23 | Lump, | 15 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 15 | Loaf, | 18 a 20 |
| Cotton, new | 15½ a 16 | Salt, | 65 a 70 |
| Corn, | 85 a 90 | Tobacco, leaf, | 6 a 7 |
| Candles, F. F. | 15 | Cotton Bagging, | 25 a 30 |
| Flaxseed, | 1 25 | Bale Rope, | 10 a 12 |
| Flour, | $6½ a 7 | Wheat, | 1 25 |
| Feathers, | 40 | Whiskey, | 34 a 36 |
| Iron, | 5 a 6 | Wool, | 18 a 20 |


**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,**
***Foot of Hay Mount,***
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

**NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.**

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
*Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,*
Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
April 28, 1836. 85 tf

**I am now receiving,**

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—
100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Teas, Rice, &c &c.
All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.
*Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.*
April 26, 1836 86tf

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**

WE have received, and are now opening, our Spring Supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS, Hardware and Cutlery,
Leghorn and Tuscan BONNETS,
Mens' silk, fur, wool and palm leaf HATS,
Boys' silk and Leghorn HATS,
Cotton and wool CARDS,
Writing, letter and wrapping PAPER,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, &c.
*ALSO,*
12 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 Bbls. Manilla Ditto,
80 Bags Rio COFFEE,
Which we offer at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.
*April* 28, 1836. 86 6w

**GROCERIES, &c.**

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:
220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.
Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber found on the 5th of March last, a new AXE, between this place and his residence in Sampson. The Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay the price of advertising. MOSES COX.
*April* 22. 1w.

## JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

## DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

*January* 12, 1835. 19tf.

## LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
*GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,*
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gogger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

*August* 15, 1835. 53-1y

## NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

## Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale now, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

*July* 21, 1835. 46tf.

## Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C*

96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

## OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

*White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.*

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

## Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL
*Foot of Hay Mount.*

February 8, 1836. 75tf

## The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

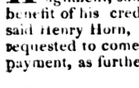
Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

*Fayetteville, October* 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

## FESTIVAL.



THIS beautiful and fine Race Horse, the immediate descendant of two of the very best coursers of America—Eclipse and Timoleon—and boasting of as large a share of the rich blood of English Eclipse, Old Shark, and Medley, as any other horse of this day, will stand again this year at Bona Vista, Johnston county, five miles west of Smithfield, (his native place) at the low price (compared with that of others of no greater merit) of thirty dollars the season, or forty dollars to insure, with fifty cents to the groom.—Classes of six mares will be put as but five.—Mares sent to stay, will be well fed, at twenty five cents per day, and no charge will be made for attendance or servants

All possible care will be taken to prevent escapes and accidents, but no liability will be incurred in consequence of either.

Particulars of pedigree and performance on the turf may be seen in the Bills.

Season,—commencing 1st of March, and ending 15th July.

JOHN MAC LEOD.

## $50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

*Fayetteville, May* 22, 1834. 86-tf.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1. 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

## S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

## GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

*November* 19, 1835. 63-tf.

IMPORTANT

## To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

## J. J. LING,

## WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

*Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,*

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

*March* 24, 1835. 29-tf

## SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and former customers that he has just received his Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a General Assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, &c.

Which he will sell low at wholesale or retail.

PETER P. JOHNSON
*South East Corner Market Square*

March 15, 1836. 80-tf

## Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

*Washington City, Feb. 4th,* 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
*Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,*
*Columbian College, D. C.*

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. EMJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

*Philadelphia,* 13*th January,* 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr Thos Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

*Fayetteville, Feb. 5th,* 1836

## "WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

*All New York City Inspection.* For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

*March* 21 81-tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

## PRIVATE SALE.

*By Thomas Sandford & Co.*

*Just received by late arrivals,*

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

## PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another Also Old Bells recast

*Fayetteville October* 20. 59tf

## DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

## Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the public they are a remedy mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excitement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. I recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the *"Potent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* in the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836 71 6m

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

## DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

*Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company.*
*February* 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. (81 4m)

## $1000 Reward!!

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d of February, a yellow man by the name of RUBEN, about twenty-nine years old; a Blacksmith by trade. He is rather spare made, thin visage, of a yellow copper color, stoops forward when walking, is a superior workman, not to be surpassed by any other as a carriage smith, is fond of gambling, and remarkably fond of trading and is about five feet ten inches high. He will doubtless attempt to pass as a free man, as he carried papers off with him to that effect, and will probably pass by the name of GEORGE WALKER or JOHN McDONALD. Ruben is very intelligent, and when spoken to, never stands still He went off with a man by the name of David McDowell, an Irishman, is very tall, with large whiskers and dark hair—supposed to be about forty years of age. I will give the above reward for the detection of the said McDowell, and proof of his having said negro in his possession, or $500 for the apprehension and confinement of said negro in any Jail in the U. States, so that I get him.

JOHN MARTIN & CO., Macon, Georgia.

*March* 10. 81 6w.

## Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

## PILLS,

*Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.*

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

*August* 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

## The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Sciatica, or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Crluonic Catarrh, Headache, proceeding from an acrid humour; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chronic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicious treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circumstances of the case will dictate, but for a general remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to arrive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of medicine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually changing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly he is surrounded in his own country with an endless profusion of medical plants, sufficient to answer any indication in disease, or to cure any curable disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their virtues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air."

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the system are temporary—those of minerals lasting. The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the solids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vegetable remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid unpretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skilful manner, has failed And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his children, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, and an intimate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and after various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suffering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done repeatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtained wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this preparation was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain Wherever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause distressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ulcers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified, and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Full purifier,* by those who are subject to complaints of the chest, and whose constitutions require new vigor Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. Whenever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Panacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds similar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the syrups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

*Charleston, Nov.* 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflicted with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

*Charleston, March* 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a distressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every remedy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last, at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I consider myself perfectly well

WM. TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.

*New York, Sept* 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ulcers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and placed myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bottles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material benefit Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The Indian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became perfectly well in the course of two months, and have remained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or syphilitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sirup. WM HINHAN

*Charleston, July* 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflammation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure

MARGARET A WEST, *Meeting st.*

*For sale by*

HIRAM ROBINSON, M D., Agent,

Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.—80-6m

## CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

## MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

## LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

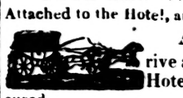
*Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

*October* 1, 1835. 57tf.

## A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real nice,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Myson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12

Together with a general assortment of fresh

## DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 40 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J O.

*Brick Row, Hay Mount*

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 11, 1835. 54tf.

## $25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

*Cumberland County. Dec* 29, 1835. 89tf

## PRIVATE SALE,

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17, 1836.

*Blank Warrants for sale here*